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Prokof'ev, Sergei Sergeevich
[The Volga meets the Don]
Vstrecha Volgi s Donom

M
1002
P86
op. 130



С. ПРОКОФЬЕВ

S. PROKOFIEV

ВСТРЕЧА ВОЛГИ С ДОНОМ

THE VOLGA MEETING THE DON

СИМФОНИЧЕСКАЯ ПОЭМА

SYMPHONIC POEM

ПАРТИТУРА

SCORE

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ МУЗЫКАЛЬНОЕ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
STATE MUSIC PUBLISHERS

МОСКВА • 1958 • MOSCOW

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Один из крупнейших деятелей советского искусства, выдающийся русский композитор, пианист, дирижер, СЕРГЕЙ СЕРГЕЕВИЧ ПРОКОФЬЕВ родился 11/23 апреля 1891 года на Украине, в имении Сонцовка бывшей Екатеринославской губернии, в семье агронома; умер 5 марта 1953 года в Москве. В 1902—1903 гг. Прокофьев брал уроки у композитора Р. М. Глиэра. В 1909 году он блестяще окончил Петербургскую консерваторию, где занимался у виднейших представителей русской музыкальной классики Н. А. Римского-Корсакова и А. К. Лядова. В занятиях по фортепьяно его руководителем была А. Н. Есипова, по дирижированию — Н. Н. Черепнин; по этим обеим дисциплинам Прокофьев окончил консерваторский курс в 1914 году. Первые выступления Прокофьева — как пианиста и дирижера в концертах из своих произведений — относятся еще к годам обучения композитора в консерватории.

С 1918 по 1932 год Прокофьев жил за рубежом — в течение нескольких лет в Соединенных Штатах Америки, потом во Франции. Творчество композитора за этот период отмечено модернистскими влияниями. С возвращением Прокофьева на родину его большой талант раскрывается во всей полноте.

С. С. Прокофьев оставил обширное и разнообразное творческое наследие. Им написано семь кантат и ораторий (среди них известные кантата «Александр Невский» и оратория «На страже мира»), восемь опер (в том числе «Игрок» по одноименной повести Достоевского и «Война и мир» по одноименному роману Льва Толстого), семь балетов (из них последние и лучшие — «Ромео и Джульетта» по драме Шекспира, «Золушка» по сказке Ш. Перро и «Каменный цветок» по уральским сказам П. П. Бажова), семь симфоний (седьмая была удостоена в 1957 году Ленинской премии), несколько инструментальных концертов, романсы и песни, инструментальные пьесы. Видное место в творчестве Прокофьева занимают сочинения, посвященные детской тематике; таковы симфоническая сказка «Петя и волк», пионерская сюита «Зимний костер», детские песни, пьесы для фортепьяно.

Самобытный и глубоко русский художник, С. С. Прокофьев по-своему продолжил великие традиции, завещанные Глинкой и Бородиным, Мусоргским и Римским-Корсаковым, Чайковским и Рахманиновым.

Симфоническая поэма «Встреча Волги с Доном» — одно из последних произведений замечательного композитора. Оно писалось в конце 1951 года; впервые исполнено 22 февраля 1952 года под управлением С. А. Самосуда (в московской радиопередаче). Созданная к открытию Волго-Донского канала, поэма вдохновлена образами, связанными с этим грандиозным сооружением советской эпохи. В ярко мелодичной музыке Прокофьева, богатой гармоническими и оркестровыми красками, запечатлены праздничная радость по случаю окончания нового гигантского строительства, упоение творческой победой — результатом упорного героического труда тысяч людей, наконец, светлые лирические переживания, навеваемые бескрайней ширью двух великих прекрасных русских рек, отныне соединившихся по воле могучего преобразователя природы — советского народа.

Б. Яголим

SERGEI SERGEYEVICH PROKOFIEV, one of the most prominent figures in the realm of Soviet art, an outstanding Russian composer, pianist and conductor, was born to the family of an agronomist on April 23, 1891, in the Ukraine, at the estate of Sontsovka, former Government of Ekaterinoslavl. He died in Moscow on March 5, 1953. From 1902 to 1903 Prokofiev took lessons from the composer R. M. Glière. In 1909 he graduated with honours from the St. Petersburg Conservatoire, where he studied under the eminent representatives of Russian classical music — N. A. Rimski-Korsakov and A. K. Lyadov. He studied the piano under A. N. Yesipova and conducting with N. N. Tcherepnin. In these two subjects he graduated in 1914. Prokofiev's first public appearances as pianist and conductor of programmes of his own works took place while he was still a student of the Conservatoire.

From 1918 to 1932 Prokofiev lived abroad—a few years in the USA, and later in France. His musical works of that period bore the traces of modernist influence. It is after his return to his native land that his great talent fully manifested itself.

Prokofiev was an extremely prolific composer. His works include a great variety of genres. He wrote seven cantatas and oratorios, among them the well-known cantata «Alexander Nevsky» and the oratorio «On Guard of Peace»; eight operas, among them «The Gambler» after F. Dostoyevsky's novel under the same title, and «War and Peace» after Leo Tolstoy's novel; seven ballets, the latest and best of which are «Romeo and Juliet» after W. Shakespeare's drama; «Cinderella» after the fairy tale by Ch. Perro, and «The Stone Flower» after the Urals tales by P. P. Bazhov; seven symphonies, the seventh of which was awarded the Lenin prize in 1957; several instrumental concertos, lyrical and other songs, instrumental pieces. Prominent among Prokofiev's compositions are pieces for children—the symphonic fairy-tale «Petya and the Wolf», the pioneer suite «Winter Bonfire», children's songs and piano pieces.

Being an original and deeply national Russian composer, Prokofiev, in his own way, developed the great traditions bequeathed by Glinka and Borodin, Musorgsky and Rimski-Korsakov, Chaikovsky and Rachmaninov.

The symphonic poem «The Volga Meeting the Don»—is one of the last works of the brilliant composer. He wrote it in the end of 1951. It was performed for the first time on February 22, 1952, under the baton of S. A. Samosud, at a concert broadcast by the Moscow Radio. It was composed on the occasion of the opening of the Volga-Don Canal, inspired by this grandiose construction project of the Soviet epoch. The music is vivid, melodious, rich in harmonious and orchestral colours, and expresses the festive joy prompted by the completion of this new, gigantic construction, the ecstasy of this great, creative conquest which is the result of the steady, heroic labour of thousands of people, and, finally, the bright, lyrical feelings inspired by the boundless expanse of the two beautiful Russian rivers linked to each other by the will of—the Soviet people.

B. Yagolim

SERGE PROKOFIEV, éminent compositeur, pianiste et chef d'orchestre, un des meilleurs représentants de l'art soviétique, naquit le 11/23 avril 1891 dans le domaine de Sontzovka, province d'Ekatérinoslav en Ukraine, dans la famille d'un agronome, et est mort à Moscou le 5 mars 1953. De 1902 à 1903 Prokofiev fut l'élève du compositeur R. Glière. En 1909 il acheva brillamment ses études au Conservatoire de Pétersbourg où il avait suivi les classes de N. Rimsky-Korsakov et A. Liadov, remarquables classiques russes. Il eut encore pour professeur A. Essipova — classe de piano, et N. Tchérépnine — classe de direction d'orchestre. Il termina ces deux dernières classes en 1914. C'est à la période de ses études au Conservatoire que remonte l'exécution des premières œuvres de Prokofiev, où il se révéla également comme pianiste et chef d'orchestre.

De 1918 à 1932, Prokofiev vécut à l'étranger. Après plusieurs années passées aux Etats-Unis, il résida à Paris. Ses œuvres d'alors se ressentent de l'influence du modernisme, et ce n'est qu'à son retour au pays natal que son grand talent s'épanouit.

S. Prokofiev nous a légué une œuvre riche et variée. On lui doit sept cantates et oratorios (dont la cantate «Alexandre Nevski» et l'oratorio «Veillons à la paix»), huit opéras, y compris «Le joueur», d'après la nouvelle de Dostoïevski, et «La guerre et la paix», dont le livret est tiré du roman de Léon Tolstoï, sept ballets (les derniers et les meilleurs sont «Roméo et Juliette», d'après Shakespeare, «Cendrillon», inspiré du conte de Ch. Perrault, et «La fleur de pierre», d'après le conte ouralien de P. Bajov), sept symphonies (dont la dernière honorée du prix Lénine en 1957), plusieurs concertos, romances, chansons et pièces instrumentales. Dans l'œuvre de Prokofiev, une place en vue est faite aux pièces pour enfants telles que le conte symphonique «Pétia et le loup», la suite pour jeunes pionniers «Bûcher d'hiver», des chansons enfantines et des pièces pour piano.

Talent original au caractère national nettement prononcé, S. Prokofiev continue à sa manière les grandes traditions de Glinka, Borodine, Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Tchaïkovsky et Rakhmaninov.

Le poème symphonique «Rencontre de la Volga et du Don» est l'une de ses dernières œuvres. Composé fin 1951, il fut exécuté pour la première fois le 22 février 1952 sous la direction de S. Samossoud (à la radio de Moscou). Le poème, écrit pour l'inauguration du canal Volga-Don, est inspiré de cette grandiose construction de l'époque soviétique. Dans la musique de Prokofiev, à la mélodie éclatante, riche d'une harmonie et d'une orchestration colorées, sonne la joie des fêtes marquant l'achèvement de ce nouvel ouvrage géant, l'ivresse de cette victoire créatrice — résultat du travail héroïque acharné de milliers de gens, — les émotions lyriques causées par la grandeur des deux superbes fleuves russes, dès lors unis par la volonté du puissant transformateur de la nature qu'est le peuple soviétique.

B. Yagolim

SERGEJ SERGEEWITSCH PROKOFJEW, einer der größten sowjetischen Künstler, hervorragender russischer Komponist, Pianist und Dirigent wurde am 11.—23. April 1891 in der Ukraine auf dem Landgut Sonzowka des ehemaligen Ekaterinoslawer Gouvernements als Sohn eines Agronomen geboren. Er ist am 5. März 1953 in Moskau gestorben.

1902—1903 nahm S. Prokofjew Unterricht beim Komponisten R. M. Glier. 1909 absolvierte er glänzend das Petersburger Konservatorium, wo die bedeutendsten Vertreter der russischen musikalischen Klassik, wie N. A. Rimski-Korssakow und A. K. Ljadow seine Lehrer waren. Er studierte Klavier bei A. N. Essipowa und Dirigieren bei N. N. Tscherepnin. 1914 absolvierte S. Prokofjew das Konservatorium in diesen zwei Disziplinen. S. Prokofjews erstes Auftreten als Pianist und Dirigent in den Konzerten mit seinen Werken fallen noch auf die Studienjahre des Komponisten am Konservatorium.

1918—1932 lebte S. Prokofjew im Auslande: einige Jahre in der USA, später in Frankreich. Diese Schaffensperiode S. Prokofjews steht unter dem Einfluss des Modernismus. Erst nach seiner Rückkehr in die Heimat entfaltete sich das große Talent S. Prokofjews in vollem Masse.

S. Prokofjews schöpferischer Nachlaß ist umfangreich und mannigfaltig. Er schuf: 7 Kantaten und Oratorien (darunter die bekannte Kantate «Alexander Newski» und das Oratorium «Auf der Friedenswacht»), 8 Opern («Der Spieler» nach der gleichnamigen Erzählung von Dostojewski, «Krieg und Frieden» nach dem Roman von L. Tolstoi u. a.), 7 Ballette (die letzten und gleichzeitig die besten darunter sind: «Romeo und Julia» nach Shakespeare, «Aschenbrödel» nach einem Märchen von Ch. Perrault und «Die steinerne Blume» nach den uralischen Sagen von Bashow) Er komponierte auch 7 Symphonien (die 7. Symphonie wurde 1957 mit dem Leninpreis ausgezeichnet), einige Konzerte für Soloinstrumente, Romanzen, Lieder, Instrumentalmusikstücke. Einen bedeutenden Platz in S. Prokofjews Schaffen nehmen seine Werke zur Kinderthematik ein: das symphonische Märchen «Petja und der Wolf», die Pioniersuite «Lagerfeuer im Winter», Kinderlieder, Klavierstücke.

In seinem eigenartigen und im höchsten Grad nationalrussischen Schaffen setzte S. Prokofjew auf seine eigene Art die großen Traditionen fort, die von Glinka und Borodin, Mussorgski und Rimski-Korssakow vermacht sind.

Das symphonische Poem «Wolga-und Don-Vereinigung» ist eines der letzten Werke dieses hervorragenden Komponisten. Er komponierte es Ende 1951. Das symphonische Poem wurde am 22. Februar 1952 vom Orchester unter Leitung von S. A. Samosud in Moskauer Rundfunksendung uraufgeführt. Geschaffen anläßlich der Eröffnung vom Wolga-Don-Kanal ist das Poem durch Gestalten angeregt, die mit diesem gewaltigen Bau der Sowjetepoche verbunden sind. S. Prokofjews Musik, durchdrungen von heller Melodik, reich an Harmonie-und Orchesterkolorit, widerspiegelt die festliche Stimmung bei der Vollendung des neuen Riesenbaus, schöpferische Siegestrunkenheit, hervorgerufen durch das Ergebnis der hartnäckigen heroischen Arbeit von Tausenden von Menschen. Sie wiedergibt auch die hellen lyrischen Empfindungen, die die unendlichen Weiten der zwei großen wunderbaren Flüsse, erwecken, die dem Willen des mächtigen Naturumgestalters — des sowjetischen Volkes gehorchend, von nun an auf ewig zusammenfließen.

СОСТАВ ОРКЕСТРА

ORCHESTRA

Малая флейта
 2 флейты
 2 гобоя
 Английский рожок
 2 кларнета
 Басовый кларнет
 2 фагота
 Контрафагот

*

4 валторны
 3 трубы
 3 тромбона
 Туба

*

Литавры
 Треугольник
 Малый барабан
 Тарелки
 Большой барабан

*

Колокольчики
 Челеста
 Арфа
 Фортепьяно

*

Скрипки I
 Скрипки II
 Альты
 Виолончели
 Контрабасы

Piccolo
 2 Flauti
 2 Oboi
 Corno inglese
 2 Clarinetti
 Clarinetto basso
 2 Fagotti
 Contrafagotto

*

4 Corni
 3 Trombe
 3 Tromboni
 Tuba

*

Timpani
 Triangolo
 Tamburo
 Piatti
 Cassa

*

Campanelli
 Celesta
 Arpa
 Piano

*

Violini I
 Violini II
 Viole
 Violoncelli
 Contrabassi

В партитуре все духовые инструменты написаны in C, т. е. так, как они звучат. В партиях английский рожок и валторны должны быть написаны in F; кларнеты, басовый кларнет и трубы — in B. В партиях у труб и валторн ключевые знаки должны быть выставлены против нот.

ВСТРЕЧА ВОЛГИ С ДОНОМ
THE VOLGA MEETING THE DON

C. ПРОКОФЬЕВ
S. PROKOFIEV op. 130

Allegro moderato ♩ = 128

Allegro moderato

Piccolo

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

Corno inglese

2 Clarinetti

Clarinetto basso

2 Fagotti

Contrafagotto

3 Trombe

4 Corni

3 Tromboni
e
Tuba

Timpani

Piano

Allegro moderato ♩ = 128

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

М. 27038 Г.

CL. b. *mp*

Fag. *a2* *mp*

C-fag. *mp*

Cor.

Tr-ne

T-ro *mf*

Arpa *mp* re #

Piano *mp*

Archi *mp* arco *mp* pizz. *mp* *mf*

Fl. *a2* *mf*

Ob. *a2* *mf*

Cingl. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Cl. b *mf*

Fag. *mf*

C.fag. *mf*

Tr-be *I sola* *mf*

Cor. I *I. II a2* *mf*

Cor. II

Tuba

Cassa *mf*

Arpa *re #* *mf*

Piano

Archi *mf* *arco* *mf*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 10 of 2. It features a full orchestral arrangement with woodwinds, brass, percussion, piano, and strings. The score is written in 4/4 time. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in G, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, and Contrabassoon) and strings (Violins, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses) are marked with *mf* (mezzo-forte). The brass section (Trumpets, Horns, Tuba, and Cymbals) also has *mf* markings. The piano part has a *mf* marking. The string section is marked *arco* (arco). The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the piano and brass provide harmonic support. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure shows the woodwinds and strings entering with a melodic line. The second measure shows the woodwinds and strings continuing the melodic line. The third measure shows the woodwinds and strings continuing the melodic line. The fourth measure shows the woodwinds and strings continuing the melodic line. The piano and brass provide harmonic support throughout the measures.

Fl. *a2* *mf*

Ob. *a2* *mf*

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl.b. *a2*

Fag. *a2*

C.fag.

Tr-he *I sola* *mf*

Cor. *I. II a2* *III. IV*

Tuba

Arpa *mf*

Piano *mf*

Archi *mf*

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, and Contrabassoon) are at the top, followed by the brass section (Trumpet, Horns, and Tuba). The Arpa (Harp) and Piano are in the middle, and the Strings (Archi) are at the bottom. The score is in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including melodic lines, arpeggiated figures, and sustained chords. Dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *a2* (second octave) are used throughout. Performance instructions like *I sola* (first solo) and *I. II a2* (first and second octaves) are also present.

Fl.

Ob. *a2*
mf

Cingl.

Cl. *mf*

Cl. b. *mf*

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr-be

Cor. *mf*

Tr-neIII
e
Tuba *mf*

Timp.

Cassa

Archi

ML 27038 I.

Cl. ^{a.2}
 Cl. b.
 Tr-bal
 Cor.
 Tr-ne III
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Archi

This musical score page contains staves for the following instruments: Clarinet (Cl.), Clarinet in Bass (Cl. b.), Trumpet in Bass (Tr-bal), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trombone III (Tr-ne III), Euphonium (e), Tuba, Timpani (Timp.), and Strings (Archi). The woodwinds and brass sections are active in the upper half of the page, while the strings are in the lower half. The score is written in a key with one flat and a common time signature. The woodwinds and brass parts feature various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The string section includes a double bass line and a violin/viola line, with the double bass line showing more rhythmic activity than the violin/viola line.

Ob. a2 4

Cl. a2 (a2)

Cl. b. mp mf

Fag. a2 mp mf

Tr-be 1 f

Cor. a2 f mp f

Tr-ni
e
Tuba a2 f mp f

Timp.

Archi mf mf mf mf

This musical score page, numbered 14, contains staves for various instruments. The woodwind section includes Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (Cl. b.), and Bassoon (Fag.). The brass section includes Trumpet (Tr-be), Corne (Cor.), and Trombone/Tuba (Tr-ni e Tuba). The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.). The string section (Archi) is represented by five staves. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. Dynamics such as *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are indicated throughout. Rehearsal marks are present, including a boxed number '4' at the top right and a first ending bracket labeled '1' for the Trumpet part. The woodwinds and brass parts feature various articulations and slurs, while the strings play a rhythmic accompaniment.

Ob. *a2* *mp* *f* *mp*

Cor. ingl.

Cl. *a2* *mp*

Cl. b.

Fag. *a2*

Tr-ba

Cor. *f*

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Tuba

Timp.

T-ro *p* *mf*

Archi *f* *mp* *f* *mp* *f* *mp*

5

Fl. *a2* *mf* *f* *a2* *f*

Ob. *f* *a2* *f*

C.ingl. *mp*

Cl. *a2* *f* *mp*

Cl.b. *p* *a2* *f* *mp*

Fag. *p* *a2* *f* *mp*

C.fag. *f* *mp*

Tr-be

Cor. *III* *f* *mp* *III*

Tr-ni
e
Tuba *Tuba* *mp*

Timp. *p* *f* *mp*

Arpa *f*

Archi *f* *mp* *mp* *mp* *mp* *mp*

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, featuring various instruments. The instruments listed on the left are Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. (Clarinet), Cl. b. (Bass Clarinet), Fag. (Bassoon), C. fag. (Contrabassoon), Tr. be (Trumpet), Cor. (Horn), Tr. ni e (Trombone), Tuba, Timp. (Timpani), T-ro (Trombone), and Archi (Strings). The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The score is divided into two systems, with the first system containing the woodwinds and brass, and the second system containing the strings. The woodwinds and brass parts are written in treble and bass staves, while the strings are written in a grand staff (treble and bass staves). The woodwinds and brass parts are marked with *mf* and *cresc.* in the first system, and *mp* and *mf* in the second system. The strings are marked with *mp* and *mf* in the first system, and *mp* and *mf* in the second system. The score is a page from a larger work, as indicated by the page number 111 in the bottom right corner.

6^a2

Fl.

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni
e

Tuba

Timp.

T-ro

Tr-lo

Camp.

Piano

Archi

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The notation is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), C.ingl. (English Clarinet), Cl. (Clarinet), Cl. b. (Bass Clarinet), Fag. (Bassoon), C.fag. (Contrabassoon), Tr-b. (Trumpet), Cor. (Horn), Tr-ni e Tuba (Trombone and Tuba), Timp. (Timpani), Tr-lo (Triangle), Camp-lli (Cymbals), Piano, and Archi (Strings). The score includes musical notation with notes, rests, and articulation marks. Dynamics such as *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo) are indicated. The string section (Archi) is marked with *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *staccato* in the lower staves. The page number 19 is visible in the top right corner.

7

Fl.

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

Tr-lo

Camp-lli

Piano

Archi

arco

f

f

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a full orchestra. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Fagotto, Contrabassoon) and brass section (Trumpet, Horn, Trombone, Tuba) are active in the first system. The strings (Archi) enter in the second system with a sustained accompaniment. The piano and percussion (Timp., Tr-lo, Camp-lli) provide rhythmic support. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-mi

e

Tuba

Timp.

Archi

ML 27038 Г.

Fl. *a2* *f* *mf* *dim.* *mp*

Ob. *a2* *f* *dim.*

Cingl. *mf* *dim.*

Cl. *a2* *f* *mf* *dim.* *mp*

Cl. b.

Fag. *mf* *dim.* *mp*

C. fag.

Tr-be *f*

Cor. *f*

Tr-ni e Tuba

Timp.

Archi *mf* *dim.* *mp* *dim.*

9

[illegible]

Fl. *I* *p cresc.*

Ob. *f*

Cingl. *f*

Cl. *f*

Cl. b. *cresc.* *f* *f*

Fag. *f*

Cor. *f* *f*

Arpa *f*

Piano *cresc.* *f* *f*

Archi

cresc. *f* *pizz.* *f*

cresc. *f* *unis. pizz.* *f*

cresc. *f* *unis. pizz.* *f*

cresc. *f* *pizz. div.* *f* *unis. arco*

cresc. *f* *pizz.* *f*

cresc. *f*

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

C.ingl. *mf*

Cl. *mf* *I solo* *p*

Cl. b. *mf* *p*

Fag. *mf*

Tr-be

Cor. *mf*

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp. *p*

11

Archi

arco

mf arco div.

div.

arco

mf arco

unis.

p

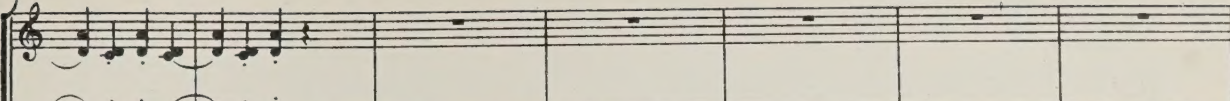
pizz.

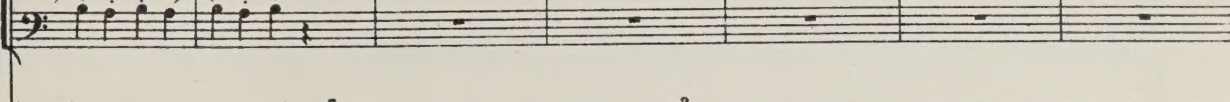
p

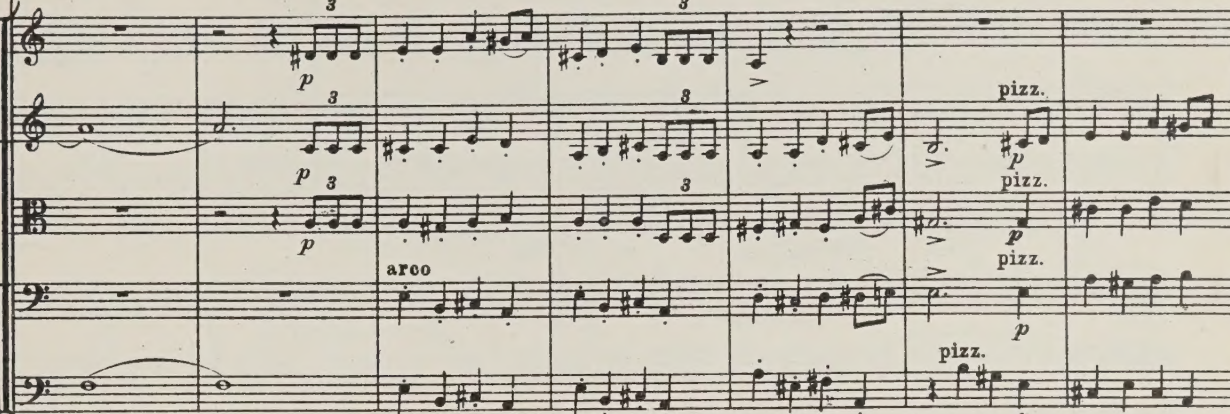
p

p

12

Cl. 

Cl. b. 

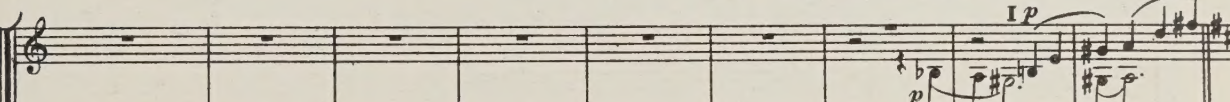
Archi 

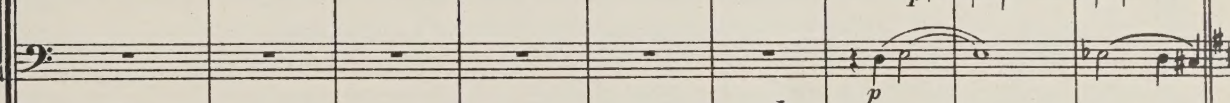
Arco

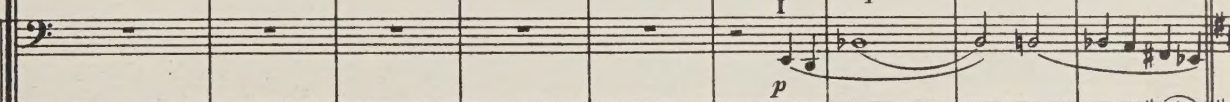
pizz.

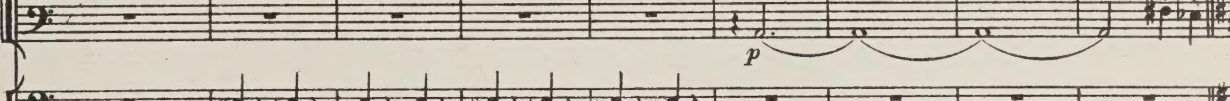
p

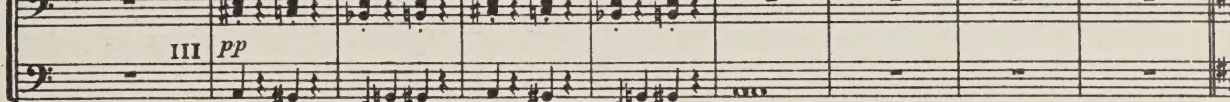
Meno mosso, molto rit.

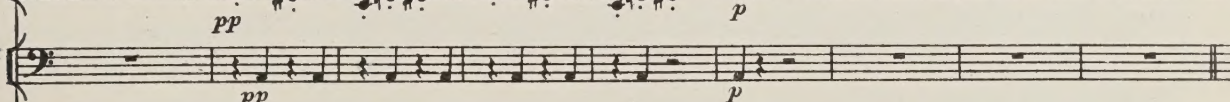
Cl. 

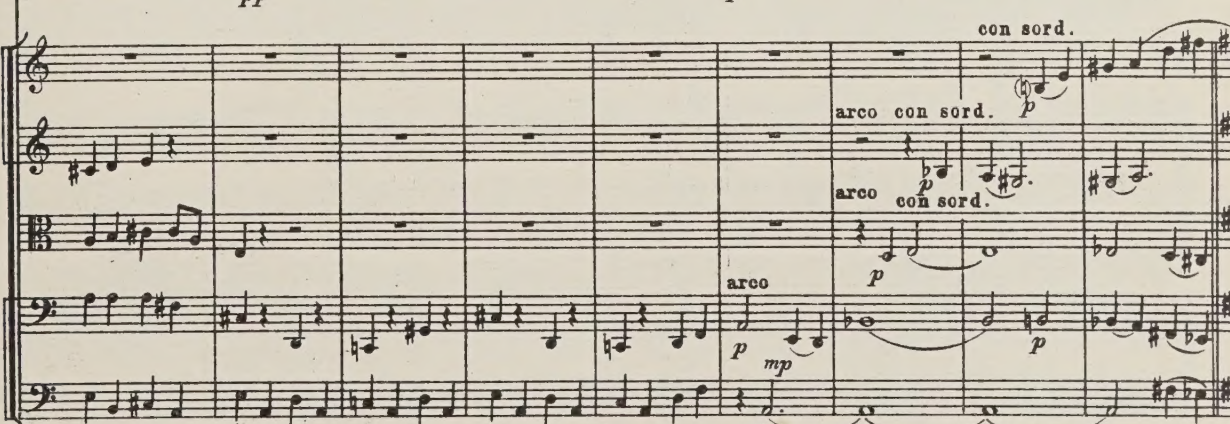
Cl. b. 

Fag. 

C.fag. 

Tr-ni
e
Tuba 

Timp. 

Archi 

con sord.

arco con sord.

arco con sord.

arco

p

mp

p

13 Andante

Cl. *p* *solo dolce*
(con sord.)
p
p
unis.
p

Archi
div.
p
3
3
3
3
div.
unis.
p

Cl.
unis.
div.
unis.

Archi
unis.
div.
unis.

14

Cl. b.
mf
3
3
3
3

Arpa
mf
2
3
2
3
2
3
2
3

Piano
mf legato
3
3
3

Archi
mf
mf
mf
mf
mf

Cl. *mf espres.*

Cl. b.

Cor. *I solo mf*

Arpa

Piano

Archi *unis. mf div.*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. I *a2 f*

Cor. *I III mf*

Archi *senza sord. p senza sord. f senza sord. p unis. f unis. mf espres.*

15

The musical score is written for a full orchestra. The top system includes Clarinet (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (Cl. b.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Arpa, and Piano. The bottom system includes Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet I (Cl. I), Cor Anglais (Cor.), and Archi (strings). The score is in 2/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. A rehearsal mark '15' is placed above the Oboe staff. The bottom of the page includes the number '15' in a box and the publisher's information 'M. 27038 I.'.

Fl. *p espres.*

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

Tr-ba

Cor.

Tuba

Cassa

Arpa

Piano

Archi

This musical score is for the opera 'L'Espresso' by Giuseppe Verdi. The score is written for a full orchestra and vocal soloists. The instruments and parts included are:

- Fl.** (Flute)
- Cl.** (Clarinet)
- Cl. b.** (Bass Clarinet)
- Fag.** (Bassoon)
- Tr. ba** (Trumpet in B-flat)
- Cor.** (Cornet)
- Tuba**
- Cassa** (Cymbals)
- Arpa** (Harp)
- Piano**
- Archi** (Strings)

The score is in the key of D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (e.g., *f*, *dim.*, *p*, *pp*), articulation (e.g., *acc.*, *stacc.*), and performance instructions (e.g., *con sord.*, *I sola*, *mf*, *a2*, *div.*, *unis.*). The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves for different instruments or parts.

Allegro

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

I-II
Tr-be

III

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Piano

Allegro

Archi

17

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

I-II
Tr-be
III

Cor.

Tr-ni

Tuba

Piatti

Piano

Archi

3

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C. fag.

Tr. b.

Cor.

Tr. ni e Tuba

Tuba

Timp.

Cassa

Archi

con sord. Isola

a2

f

ff

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. in G

Cl. in Bb

Fag.

C. fag.

Tr. I

Tr. II

Cor.

Tr. ni e Tuba

Timp.

T-ro

Archi

con sord.

senza sord. sola

(con sord.)

mf

sf

p

[illegible]

18

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl.
 Cl.b.
 Fag.
 C.fag.
 Tr.be
 Cor.
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 T.ro
 Cassa
 Archi

I
 III (senza sord.)
 cresc. *sf*
sf
 Tuba
f
mf
 18
f
f
f
f

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Cingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C.fag.
 Tr-be
 Cor.
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Cassa
 Archi

Musical score for page 38, featuring various orchestral instruments. The score includes staves for each instrument with musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* and *a2*. The instruments listed are Picc., Fl., Ob., Cingl., Cl., Cl. b., Fag., C.fag., Tr-be, Cor., Tr-ni e Tuba, Tuba, Timp., Cassa, and Archi.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni e Tuba

Tuba

Timp.

Cassa

19

a2

mf

a2 >

mf

I senza sord.

mf

mf III

f III

mf

mf

19

Archi

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

Piano

Archi

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwind section (Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Cinghiale, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon) is in the upper half, with the Piccolo and Flute parts marked 'a2'. The brass section (Trumpet, Horn, Trombone, Tuba) is in the middle, with the Trombone part marked 'I'. The percussion section (Timpani) is below the brass. The piano and string sections are at the bottom. The score includes various dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'a2' (second octave), and articulation marks like 'acc' (accent) and 'v' (crescendo). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

Picc. Fl. Ob. C.ingl. Cl. Cl. b. Fag. C.fag. Tr-be Cor. Tr-ni e Tuba Timp. Archi

con sord. I sola I senza sord.

Tuba

M. 27038 F.

21 Poco più animato del $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni

Tuba

Timp.

T-ro

Arpa

Piano

[illegible]

Fl. *a2*

Ob. *a2*

C.ingl. *mp*

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag. *a2*

C.fag.

Tr-ba *I*

Cor. *mp*

Tr-ni
e
Tuba *Tuba* *mp*

Arpa

Piano

Archi *mp*

mp

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 44, for an orchestra and piano. The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It features multiple staves for various instruments. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in G, Clarinet in B-flat, Bassoon, and Contrabassoon) and strings (Trumpet, Horn, Trombone/Euphonium, and Tuba) are marked with *a2* (second octave) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The piano part is also marked *mp*. The string section (Archi) is marked *mp*. The harp (Arpa) part is marked *mp*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

[illegible]

22

Fl. *a2*

Ob. *a2*

C.ingl. *mp* *p*

Cl. *mp*

Cl. b. *mp*

Fag. *mp*

C.fag.

Tr-be *mf* *a2* *p*

Cor. *mp* *p* *cresc.* *IV* *mp*

Tr-ni
e
Tuba *mp* *p*

Timp.

Arpe *p* *p* *cresc.*

Piano *p*

22

Archi *mp* *mp* *p* *cresc.* *unis.* *div.* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for various instruments, including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Contrabassoon (C.fag.), Trumpet (Tr.-be), Horn (Cor.), Tuba (Tr-ni Tuba), Timpani (Timp.), Arpeggio (Arpe), Piano (Piano), and Strings (Archi). The score is written in a single system, with each instrument having its own staff. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The score includes various musical notations, such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "cresc.", "f", "dim.", and "a2". The string section (Archi) is divided into first and second violins, violas, cellos, and double basses. The woodwind section includes flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons. The brass section includes trumpets, horns, tubas, and timpani. The piano and arpeggio parts are also included. The score is written in a clear, legible style, with standard musical notation and dynamic markings.

М. 27038 Г.

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a variety of instruments, including woodwinds, brass, and strings. The instruments listed on the left are: Picc., Fl., Ob., C.ingl., Cl., Cl. b., Fag., C.fag., Tr-bc, Cor., Tr-ni e Tuba, Tr-lo, Platti, Camp-lit., Celesta, Piano, and Archi. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). There are also performance instructions like "con sord. I sola" (with mutes, first solo). The music is written in a standard staff notation with various clefs and key signatures. The page is numbered 10 in the bottom right corner.

М 27038 Г.

This page of a musical score is for a symphony orchestra. It features the following parts and their musical details:

- Ob. (Oboe):** Treble clef, 4/4 time. It has a rest for the first two measures, then enters in the third measure with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes in the fourth measure.
- Cingl. (Cinghiale - likely a typo for Cinghiale or a specific woodwind):** Bass clef, 4/4 time. It has a rest for the first two measures, then enters in the third measure with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes in the fourth measure.
- Cl. (Clarinet):** Treble clef, 4/4 time. It has a rest for the first two measures, then enters in the third measure with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes in the fourth measure.
- Tr-be (Trumpet):** Treble clef, 4/4 time. It has a rest for the first two measures, then enters in the third measure with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes in the fourth measure.
- Cor. (Cornet):** Bass clef, 4/4 time. It has a rest for the first two measures, then enters in the third measure with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes in the fourth measure.
- Tr-nel (Trombone):** Bass clef, 4/4 time. It has a rest for the first two measures, then enters in the third measure with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes in the fourth measure.
- Piano:** Treble and Bass clefs, 4/4 time. It features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment throughout the page, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Archi (Archi - Strings):** Treble and Bass clefs, 4/4 time. They play a continuous eighth-note accompaniment throughout the page, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (f, a2, a2).

25

25

Fl. *a2* *f* *espress.*

Ob. *a2* *f* *espress.*

Cingl. *f* *espress.*

Cl. *a2* *f* *espress.*

Cl. b. *f* *a2*

Fag. *f* *a2*

C.fag. *f* *a2*

Tr-be *con sord. sola I* *mf* *con sord. I*

Cor. *a2* *f*

Tr-ni
e
Tuba *Tuba* *mf*

Timp. *mf*

Piatti *mf*

Arpa

Piano

Archi *arco* *f* *espress.* *arco* *f* *espress.* *arco* *f* *espress.* *cresc.*

26

Fl. *a2*

Ob. *a2*

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag. *f a2*

C-fag. *f*

Tr-be *I sola*

Cor. *I, II a2*

Tr-ni

e Tuba *I*

Timp.

Piatti *mf*

Piano

26

Archi *f espress. div.*

f espress.

f

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Tr-be
 Cor.
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 T-ro
 div.
 Archi

27 Poco sostenuto

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

T-ro

Piatti

Arpa

Piano

27 Poco sostenuto

Archi

unis.

This musical score page, numbered 57, features a variety of instruments. The woodwind section includes Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Cor Anglais, Clarinet in E-flat, Clarinet in B-flat, Bassoon, and Contrabassoon. The brass section consists of Trumpets and Horns, Trombones, and Tuba. Percussion includes Timpani. The keyboard section has Arpa (Harp) and Piano. The string section is labeled 'Archi' and includes Violins, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses. The score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines with various ornaments and slurs. The piano part features prominent triplets in both hands. The harp provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C. fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

Arpa

Piano

Archi

Picc.

Fl. *a2*

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

(con sord.)

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

Arpa

Piano

div.

Archi

This musical score page, numbered 59, contains the following instruments and parts:

- Picc.** (Piccolo): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- Fl.** (Flute): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- C.ingl.** (English Horn): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- Cl.** (Clarinet): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- Cl. b.** (Bass Clarinet): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- C.fag.** (Contrabassoon): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- Tr-ba** (Trumpet): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- Cor.** (Horn): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- Tr-ni e Tuba** (Trumpet and Tuba): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- Arpa** (Arpa): Treble and Bass clefs, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- Piano**: Treble and Bass clefs, playing a melodic line with grace notes.
- Archi** (Archi): Treble and Bass clefs, playing a melodic line with grace notes.

The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of melodic lines, including grace notes, and is accompanied by a steady bass line. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout, with the woodwinds and strings in the front and the brass and percussion in the back.

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cingl. *f*

Cl. *f*

Cl. b. *f*

Fag. *f*

C.fag. *f*

Tr-be

Cor. *f* *a2* *mf espr.* *a2* *mf espr.*

Timp. *f*

Arpa *p* *foroso.* *ff*

Camp-lli

Celesta *mf* *3* *3* *3* *3*

Piano *f*

Archi *f* *arco* *f espr.* *div. arco* *mf* *div.* *mf* *div.*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a full orchestra and includes a variety of instruments. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Cinghiale, Clarinet, Clarinet B, Bassoon, Bassoon) and strings (Archi) are marked with forte (f) dynamics. The brass (Trumpet, Horn, Trombone) and percussion (Timpani) are also marked with forte (f) dynamics. The Arpa (Harp) is marked with piano (p) and foroso. The Celesta is marked with mezzo-forte (mf) and features triplet patterns. The Piano is marked with forte (f). The Archi (Strings) are marked with forte (f) and arco. The score includes various articulations such as accents, slurs, and dynamic markings like mf espr. and div. arco. The rehearsal mark 28 is indicated at the top, and the tempo is 'Listesso tempo'.

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C.fag.
 Tr-be
 Cor.
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Arpa
 Camp-lli
 Celesta
 Piano
 Archi

a 2
 p
 mf
 5
 3
 8
 unis.

This musical score page, numbered 62, contains staves for the following instruments:

- Picc.** (Piccolo)
- Fl.** (Flute)
- Ob.** (Oboe)
- C.ingl.** (Clarinet in G)
- Cl.** (Clarinet in Bb)
- Cl. b.** (Bass Clarinet)
- Fag.** (Bassoon)
- C.fag.** (Contrabassoon)
- Tr-be** (Trumpet in Bb)
- Cor.** (Horn)
- Tr-ni e Tuba** (Trombone and Tuba)
- Timp.** (Timpani)
- Arpa** (Harp)
- Camp-lli** (Campanelli)
- Celesta**
- Piano**
- Archi** (Archi - Strings)

The score is written in a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). It features complex melodic lines for the woodwinds and strings, with the harp and celesta providing harmonic support. The piano part includes a prominent bass line. The string section (Archi) is divided into first and second violins, violas, cellos, and double basses.

[illegible]

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C.fag.
 Tr- be
 Cor.
 Tr- ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Arpa
 Celesta
 Piano
 Archi

Musical score for page 65, featuring various instruments including Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Horn, Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Harp, Celesta, Piano, and Strings. The score includes dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *unle.*.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

Cassa

Arpa

Piano

Archi

a 2

mp espr.

a 2

mf espr.

mf espr.

a 2

(a 2)

mf espr.

mf espr.

II

mf espr.

p

do h

mf espr.

mf espr.

mp

mf

mp

mp

mp

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr.-be

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

Celesta

Piano

Archi

mp

mp espr.

mp e

mp espr.

mp espr.

mp

mp

a 2

mf espr.

a 2

mf espr.

legato

mf 3 3

mf legato

mf espr.

mf espr.

mf espr.

mf espr.

p

p

mf

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C.fag.
 Tr-be
 Cor.
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Camp.lli
 Celesta
 Piano
 Archi

a 2
 mf
 f
 mp
 Tuba
 3
 div.
 div.

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Cingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C.fag.
 Tr-be
 Cor.
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Tr-lo
 Camp-lli
 Celesta
 Piano
 Archi

Musical score for page 69, featuring various orchestral instruments including Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Cinghiale, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon, Trumpet, Horn, Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Celesta, Piano, and Strings. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, and *f esp. pr.*, and articulation like accents and slurs.

Picc. *dim.*
 Fl. *dim.*
 Ob. *dim.*
 Cingl. *dim.* *mp*
 Cl. *dim.*
 Cl. b. *dim.*
 Fag. *dim.*
 C.fag. *dim.*
 Tr-be
 Cor. *dim.*
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba *dim.*
 Timp.
 Tr-lo
 Camp-lli *dim.*
 Celesta *dim.*
 Piano *dim.*
 Archi *dim.*

Musical score for page 70, featuring various orchestral instruments. The score is in 3/4 time and includes dynamic markings such as *dim.* (diminuendo) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The instruments listed on the left are: Picc., Fl., Ob., Cingl., Cl., Cl. b., Fag., C.fag., Tr-be, Cor., Tr-ni e Tuba, Timp., Tr-lo, Camp-lli, Celesta, Piano, and Archi. The score is divided into three measures, with the first measure starting with a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

32

Picc. *p*

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p*

Cingl.

Cl. *p*

Cl. b. *p*

Fag. *p*

C.fag. *p*

Tr-be

Cor. *a2 p*

Tr-ni
e
Tuba *a2 p*

Timp. *p*

Tr-lo *p*

Camp-lli *p*

Celesta *p*

Pi^ano *p*

32

Archi *p*

Fl. I

Fag. I

Cor.

Archi

Fl. I

Fl. II

Cl.

Fag. I

Tr-ba I

Cor.

Cassa

Archi

pizz.

arco

mp

p

mf

con sord. I sola

33 Allegro primo

Picc.
 Fl. *a2* *p*
 Ob. *a2* *p*
 C.ingl. *p*
 Cl. *p*
 Cl.b. *p*
 Fag. *p*
 C.fag.
 Tr-be *p*
 Cor. *mp*
 Tr-ni *p*
 e
 Tuba *mp*
 Piano *p* *mp*

33 Allegro primo

Archi *arco* *p* *arco* *p* *mp*

MC 27038 Г.

[illegible]

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Tr-lo

T-ro

Piano

Archi

The musical score is for page 76 of a symphony. It features a variety of instruments: Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in G (C.ingl.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Contrabassoon (C.fag.), Trumpet in Bb (Tr-be), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trombone (Tr-ni e Tuba), Trombone solo (Tr-lo), Trombone (T-ro), Piano, and Strings (Archi). The score is written in 2/4 time and includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The string section (Archi) is divided into Violins (Vn.), Violas (Vla.), Cellos (Vcl.), and Double Basses (Cb.). The woodwind section includes Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in G, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, and Contrabassoon. The brass section includes Trumpet in Bb, Trombone, Trombone solo, and Tuba. The piano part is also included. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with staves for each instrument group.

35

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Tr-lo

T-ro

I sola senza sord.

35

Archi

mp simile

mp simile

mp simile

mp

Picc. Fl. Ob. C.ingl. Cl. Cl. b. Fag. C.fag. Tr-be Cor. Tr-ni e Tuba Tr-lo Camp-lli Archi

Musical score for a symphony orchestra, measures 1 through 5. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Cor Anglais, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Horn, Trumpet and Tuba, Trombone, and Cymbal. The woodwinds and strings are marked with dynamics such as *mf*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *mf cresc.*. The brass instruments (Trumpet, Trombone, Horn, and Tuba) are marked with *mf* and *cresc.*. The strings are marked with *cresc.*, *div.*, and *unis.*. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time.

II. III
a2

unis.

[illegible]

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Cingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C. fag.
 Tr-be
 Cor.
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 T-ro
 Piano
 Archi

The musical score is written for a full orchestra. The woodwind section includes Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in G, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, and Contrabassoon. The brass section includes Trumpet in Bb, Horn in Bb, Trombone in Bb, and Tuba. The percussion section includes Timpani and Snare Drum. The piano section includes Grand Piano and Celesta. The string section includes Violins, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses. The score is in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key markings and dynamics include:

- a2* (second octave) for Flute, Oboe, and Trumpet in Bb.
- f* (forte) for Trombone in Bb and Tuba.
- mf* (mezzo-forte) for Trombone in Bb and Tuba.
- unis.* (unison) for the string section.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C.fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni
e Tuba

Timp.

T-ro

Piano

Archi

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C.fag.
 Tr-be
 Cor.
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 T-ro
 Piano
 Archi

Musical score for orchestra and strings, page 82. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon, Trumpet, Horn, Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Snare Drum, Piano, and Strings. The music is in 4/4 time and features various melodic lines, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'a2'. The string section at the bottom has a 'trm' (trill) marking.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for a variety of instruments, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, piano, and strings. The instruments listed on the left are Picc. (Piccolo), Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), C.ingl. (English Horn), Cl. (Clarinet), Cl. b. (Bass Clarinet), Fag. (Bassoon), C.fag. (Contrabassoon), Tr.-be (Trumpet), Cor. (Cor Anglais), Tr-ni e Tuba (Trumpet and Tuba), Timp. (Timpani), T-ro (Tom Tom), Piatti (Cymbals), Piano, and Archi (Archi/Strings). The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *a2* (second octave). The strings are playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the woodwinds and brass have more melodic lines. The piano part consists of chords and single notes. The percussion includes timpani rolls and cymbal crashes. The overall texture is dense and orchestral.

38

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Cingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C.fag.
 Tr-be
 Cor.
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 T-ro
 Cassa
 Piano
 Archi

Musical score for page 85, featuring various orchestral instruments including Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Snare, Cymbal, Piano, and Strings. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff*, *f*, *a2*, and *pizz.*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for various instruments, including Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Cingl. (Cingl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Clarinet in Bass (Cl. b.), Bassoon (Fag.), Bassoon in Bass (C.fag.), Trumpet (Tr-be), Horn (Cor.), Trombone (Tr-ni e Tuba), Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (T-ro), Cymbal (Cassa), Piano, and Archi (Archi). The score is written in a single system, with each instrument having its own staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *arco* (arco), *pizz.* (pizzicato), *unis. pizz.* (unison pizzicato), and *div.* (divisi). The score is written in a single system, with each instrument having its own staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *arco* (arco), *pizz.* (pizzicato), *unis. pizz.* (unison pizzicato), and *div.* (divisi).

ff
a2

Fl.

Ob.

Cingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C. fag.

Tr-be

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

T-ro

Cassa

Piano

Archi

ff arco

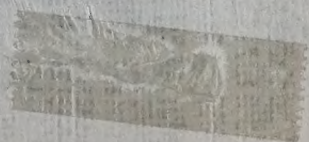
ff div.

ff

Andante

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The instruments listed on the left include Picc. (Piccolo), Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), C.ingl. (Clarinet in G), Cl. (Clarinet in Bb), Cl. b. (Bass Clarinet), Fag. (Bassoon), C.fag. (Contrabassoon), Tr-be (Trumpet in Bb), Cor. (Horn), Tr-ni e Tuba (Trumpet in C and Tuba), Timp. (Timpani), T-ro P-tti (Snare Drum and Tom-toms), Cassa (Cymbals), Camp-lli (Cymbals), Celesta, Piano, and Archi (Strings). The score is written in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked "Andante" at the top right. The music is in a key with one flat (Bb). The score includes various dynamic markings, such as "ff" (fortissimo) and "p" (piano). The strings are playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The woodwinds and brass are playing a variety of notes, including some with accidentals. The percussion instruments are playing a variety of rhythms, including some with triplets. The celesta is playing a melody. The piano is playing a melody. The strings are playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The score is written in a standard musical notation with staves for each instrument. The page number "1054" is visible at the bottom right.

(1951)



о. 1. 1900 г.
1 38

С. ПРОКОФЬЕВ
ВСТРЕЧА ВОЛГИ С ДОНОМ
Партитура

Редактор В. Левитская

Техн. редактор Т. Сенченко

Подписано к печати 18/X 1953 г. Форм. бум. 60×92 $\frac{1}{8}$. Бум. л.—5,5. Печ. л.—11,0. Уч.-изд. л.—11,0. Тир 350 экз.
Заказ 578.

17-я типография Управления полиграфической промышленности Мосгорсовнархоза

28.10.65 m 2

M Prokof'ev, Sergei Sergeevich
1002 [The Volga meets the Don]
P86 Vstrecha Volgi s Donom
op.130
Music

Q39320

M Prokof'ev, Sergei
1002 Sergeevich
P86 [The Volga meets the
op.130 Don]

